

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

By LYMAN NAUGLE.

At War with Class Legislation and Mal-administration.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

VOL. III.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

NO. 37.

RAY'S ROAR.

He Tries to Vindicate Himself—Says He is Very Common—And That is No Lie, Either.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 1, 1893.

EDITOR VOICE:—Knowing you as well as I do, I, of course, did not and do not now, expect you to be candid with me, or state facts in your comments upon the Welch matter, and am not in the least surprised to see that you falsely charge me with attempting to suppress the last letter of Mr. Welch's, when you know the facts to be that I informed you that I had received an answer to my last letter to Welch and asked you if I should send it up; that you answered me that you did not know whether you would use the letter that week or not, and that you would see me again; that you afterwards wrote me a card stating that "if you want the other letter published send it up," which I did at once. It was very little in you to pretend that you had to send to California for Welch's letter, when you know that I offered to furnish it before you ever concluded to publish the letters, and did furnish it at the first opportunity and on the first day you would allow me to do so. In the language of President Cleveland, "Tell the truth."

I, of course, knew when I handed you the correspondence, that you would not publish Welch's letters without writing him, and patiently waited two weeks for you to get an answer. I also knew, in view of what you had before published, that you and Welch could not afford to refuse to publish the letters and now that they are published, they convict you of having made a false statement, when you charged that I discharged Welch because he voted the Populist ticket, for they show that I did not know how Welch voted, he going so far as to refuse until February 20th, to tell me how he voted.

But I am not going to waste time in discussing this point, for had I known how he voted, and had I discharged him for that reason, I would have only been following the precedent set by Judge McKay, who discharged a Republican lady stenographer of his court, in order to give her place to a Populist. In short, everybody knows that all persons fill position under their control with their party friends, and no one ought to be deceived by such foolishness as your celebrated "Autocrat Editorial." I had as early as August last, about determined to dispose of Mr. Welch, and in that month so informed Mr. Davis, my present stenographer, and also spoke to Superintendent Rhodes at the same time, telling him that I was liable to take Mr. Davis from him in September. Now see these gentlemen and ask them if this is not a fact. I have stated to Mr. Welch some of my reasons for the change. I know what my reasons were, and you profess to not believe my statement, and your unbelief does not concern me in the least. You are so accustomed to having your slanders go unnoticed, that it frets you to be arraigned for them. I read your paper weekly, and in every issue you will fully slander and insult Republicans. If you will permit me to do so, I will in my next, point out nearly a dozen false and slanderous statements in one issue.

You seem to think that Welch's letter, of February 20, written forty days after mine, is important, and I will therefore notice it, and allow you two weeks more, if you see fit to do so, to send to Welch for an answer. He begins by saying, "I specially observe that no statement in my former letter is contradicted." So up to February 20th, I had not disputed Welch's statement, and am sorry to find that during the forty days which he took to prepare his defense, that he determined to prevaricate in many particulars. His first untruth is the statement that I "recalled something about it being explained to me at the time I was appointed, of the custom of not allowing any per diem, etc." The exact converse of this is the truth. I informed him of the custom in other districts, and informed him that that custom was not the law in my district, and he agreed to work for what the law allowed, \$6.00 per day. The second untruth is his statement that "my recollection is that you wanted me to find out positively about the custom, etc." The facts are, Welch showed me Raymond's letter, and wanted me to adopt the custom as against the statutes, which I refused to do, and which my certificates on file in the county clerk's office, made after December, 1891, and which I will herewith submit, will show. The third untruth is the statement that "I made out my bills on this theory and they were certified by James A. Ray, Judge, and I supposed that the general custom of the state was to be followed thereafter." My certificates herewith submitted also prove this statement to be false.

The fourth untruth is the statement in regard to the request to transcribe the Corbin speech, which by the way, was the cause of your assault upon me, for in that speech your feelings were wounded by my exposing you for using a Santa Fe pass, and reading extracts from the Voice, showing your endorsement of Belamyism. When I asked Mr. Welch to transcribe the speech, I informed him that it was for the Republican committee and stated to him that he and I were under more obligations to the Republicans of Sumner county than any other two men in the county, since we held the most lucrative positions in the county, and that we could afford to do this work free of charge.

The fifth untruth is the statement

that "I have no recollection of having a political discussion with you, or that you ever asked me what my politics were, or if I had any." The truth is that Mr. Welch personally presented to me a letter of recommendation from Campbell & Sankey of Wichita, and at the same time stated that he was a Republican and that his father was a Republican office holder in Wichita. In proof of this I refer you to Mr. Campbell.

Now to the question as to whether Welch collected from the county illegal fees. He admits that I told him he should be paid only for the days he worked. The statute providing for the compensation of a stenographer, reads as follows:

"(1874.) COMPENSATION. The official reporter shall receive as compensation for his services for each day actually employed, six dollars. The judge shall certify the time which he shall have been employed at any term in the county, and the amount to which he is entitled therefor. Upon the presentation of such certificate of the judge to the clerk of the county, he shall draw his order in favor of such reporter upon the county treasurer for the amount so certified, which order shall be a sufficient voucher for the payment of the same by the county treasurer."

Now for you and Welch to argue as you do that "the general custom of the state" can repeal this statute, would be ridiculous and inexcusable even if made by a member of one of the "old corrupt parties," but when made by the "latter day saints" in the name of reform, it is sacrilegious.

If a stenographer must be paid for every day court is in session, why not pay the carpenter, the brick mason, the plasterer, his per diem till the building is completed, "whether he works or not," or the fireman, engineer and conductor, their per diem or mileage, while they wait for work?

But let us pass to the certificates and Welch's modus operandi. Under the LAW the county commissioners have nothing whatever to do with the allowance to a court stenographer, and prior to April, 1891, I gave Mr. Welch a certificate as follows and upon the following account:

November 7th, 1890.
The undersigned certifies that he has worked as official stenographer of the District Court of Sumner County, Kansas, during the month of October, the following days, to-wit:
Oct. 1st. R. L. Lumber & Mfg. Co. vs. Jackson Miller.
2nd. W. T. Henry vs. A. T. & S.F. E. R. Co.
3rd. " " " " " "
4th. " " " " " "
27th. Citizens' State Bank vs. J. C. O. Morse.
28th. " " " " " "
29th. " " " " " "
30th. " " " " " "
31st. " " " " " "

9 days at \$5.00 per day \$45.00
CHAS. E. WELCH.
Wellington, Nov. 5th, '90.
I hereby certify that C. E. Welch has reported as official reporter of my court, nine days in the month of October, 1890.
JAMES A. RAY,
[SEAL.] Judge, Dist. Court, 19th Dist.
Attest—Thos. Donohue, Clerk.
By Chas. A. Newman, Deputy.

This account was presented to the county clerk, who as the law directs, issued a warrant for the same. The statute was followed till March, 1891, when Mr. Welch took his accounts before the commissioners for approval, but still presented them to me for my certificate, which I made substantially as above. On November 3rd, Mr. Welch informed me that the county commissioners had decided to allow him per diem for every day he attended court, whether he did any work or not, and I gave him this certificate:

I hereby certify that Chas. E. Welch has served as official stenographer of the district court of Sumner County, Kansas, 25 days, and attended court 1 day, during the month of October.

I continued to give this character of certificate until April, 1892. Upon an examination of the voucher No. 272, I find Mr. Welch left out of the certificate the word "served" making it read "attended court" only. This change in the certificate I never observed until today. Upon this bill he drew \$414 for January, February, March and April, but as the account is not itemized as before, I am unable to state the amount of illegal charges, if any, on the same.

You say Welch only drew pay upon one voucher without my certificate. Upon examination you will find that he drew \$102 upon voucher No. 27, and \$114 upon voucher No. 27, neither of which I ever certified to. Adding to these the \$300 illegal fees drawn for attending court, we have \$306 illegal fees, to say nothing of what may be found in the \$414 bill.

Your comments upon my want of dignity, which is made manifest by noticing your flags, are, I must confess, rather appropriate, for we Republican judges are expected to sit silently upon our dignity and allow the slanders and vilifications to go unnoticed. But since the elevation to the bench of Naugle, McKay and Bashore, some of whom play both judge and editor, and direct their legal notices to be published in their own papers, the people have lost much of their respect for the ermine, and do not expect or require the decorum, which once characterized the judiciary. The thing to do these days is to be one of the common people, one of whom I am—yes, and very common. No one knows better than myself how much you dislike to see a reformer's fees cut, for I well remember when a Republican senator, J. W. Forney, introduced a bill to cut the probate judge's fees, while you was clerk and a prospective judge, you hid off to Topeka and remained for weeks lobbying against the bill till it was defeated, and how bitterly you denounced the senator on your return. I was also in the convention hall when you were nominated on a platform pledging your party to enact just the law which you defeated and so denounced Senator Forney for passing. Oh! ye generation of hypocrites, who have been warned of the wrath to come.

Finally I will remark that it has not afforded me any pleasure to expose Mr. Welch, and it will be con-

ceded that I gave him a much better endorsement than he had a right to expect, and he has you to thank for the publication of his looting the county treasury.

In response to your request for me to state the name of the Democrat to whom you pledged your support for judge and when, I shall only say that since you do not deny the pledge, it is immaterial as to when it was made. Your actions in the near future will show to whom it was made. Your scheme is to use a Populist stenographer and Democratic lawyer as fusing material and with the "general custom of the state" in lieu of the statutes, to fix the compensation of the stenographer, you will again loot the county treasury. It is a good scheme and may work. Respectfully,
JAMES A. RAY.

Single Tax Vs. Nationalization.

ED. VOICE:—As it has been a long time since I trespassed on your generosity, grant me a small space for a few remarks on the above topic.

I do not wish to attack the theories as laid down by Henry George, for it is obvious to any unbiased mind who has read Progress and Poverty, Protection and Free Trade, that those books contain much beauty and truth. But what I do wish to attack is, that no one prescription will cure all evils. This is the exact position that single taxers assume. They would have us believe that a tax on land values would right all the inequalities, cure every social disease, set every striking workman to work, change the autocratic monopolist into a philanthropist, in fact, be the great equalizer. They seem to overlook the fact that inequality does not arise from production, but from distribution.

The single tax theory would equalize production, but not distribution. Nationalization would do both. It will be seen that these two theories of government do not conflict, but the single tax is to nationalization what the alphabet is to the English language. This theory of a single tax on land values is mystifying to some, but let me say that after it is boiled down to an intelligible point, it means the nationalization of the land and the contents, with a tax or rental of the same sufficient to run the government. Thus we see that single tax is the alpha of nationalization.

Before proceeding further, we wish to lay down a fundamental principle and discuss from that standard. Anything that is of national importance should be controlled by the nation and held for the equal benefit of all. Proceeding from this standpoint, the first thing to find out is, what constitutes national importance. We answer that anything is of national importance when it is absolutely necessary to the public good and the general welfare of the people; things that are absolutely essential to the preservation of civilization and life itself. This principle is so broad and yet so simple that none can deny it. But the single taxer lays down as a principle that land being a national production, it should be as free as air or water. But that is not the reason, for the land itself cannot benefit man in the least. It is what the land produces. This brings us back to the first proposition: that it is distribution that produces inequality. And what can we think of a system that would allow free land and not the productions of the land. Man is just as much a natural production as land. In fact, it is impossible to conceive of an unnatural production. Applying the rule of the single taxer, that "natural productions should be controlled by the government," we find it would apply to everything, which is, nationalization.

Corn, wheat and cotton are as truly natural productions as iron, coal or oil and just as necessary. What excuse, then, can be given for nationalizing coal, oil, etc., and not corn, wheat, cotton and wool? I answer none. They are all natural productions and absolutely essential to the public good and general welfare of the entire people.

It is no argument to say that man had no agency in producing the great mineral deposits, for with equal force we might maintain that our great forests and boundless fields of meadow and pasturage do not owe their existence to any agency of man. Neither is there any trace of man's agency in the first ball of cotton or the first sheep. It is true that man has improved these things, but also, must oil be refined, salt purified and iron undergo many changes before they can be put to use. So that we see that the single taxer is really narrow, for he applies a fundamental principle to one thing and not to another. What would we think of a

professor of mathematics who would apply the fundamental rules of arithmetic to examples in fractions and disregard them in trying to solve a problem in evolution? But such a professor would be just as reasonable and come just as near the solution of his arithmetical sum as our single taxer would of his social puzzle.

He applies his rule to land and a few minerals and utterly ignores the other unlimited number of natural products. Nationalization applies it to everything, thus reducing it to an exact science, the science of political economy. And we believe that the day is not far distant when nationalization will take its place with the other sciences, to endure as long as time itself.

As this article is already longer than I intended, I will not pursue it further now, but should like to in the future if the worthy editor will grant the space.
R. E. BRAY.

A Correction.

EDITOR VOICE:—Your paper of recent date caused me to say, in speaking of the action of members of the house in the passage of the Australian ballot bill, that all the Republicans had fifteen voted with the Populists. It should have said, upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, all the Republicans but fifteen voted for the motion, while all the Populists and fifteen of the Republicans voted against the motion and thus saved the bill.

J. M. DOUBLEDAY.

From Ohio.

LAKEWOOD, Ohio, April 25, 1893.
EDITOR VOICE: Dear Sir:—In last week's VOICE is a small article headed, "Here's to our Friend in Cleveland, Ohio," copied from the National Advance. It speaks of the 5,000 votes given Gen. Ed S. Meyer.

I have never heard or even seen the General, but from what I have read from his speeches, I am convinced that he is a sincere and true friend of the common people. The wonder is, that so many of them are blind to their own interest. That a city like Cleveland can only cast 5,000 votes for the People's candidate is mortifying, to say the least. But what else can be expected of a city that elected millionaires to represent them in congress. This is Congressman White's district. His palatial home, out on Lake avenue, you have the privilege of looking at from a distance. It fronts Lake Erie, with many other aristocratic homes and for a distance of several miles the common herd of humanity is informed by big, black letters that "this is private property and positively no trespassing." Nature abounds with beautiful scenery along the shores of Lake Erie. But there is no public highway by which you can reach it, hence the privilege of seeing it is denied you by such patriotic and freedom-loving American congressmen as Mr. White.

The Hon. Wm. L. Johnson is another friend (?) of the workingman. He lives at the Weddell house when not at Washington. He is one of the great railroad magnates of the country. Of late his roads have consolidated with several other roads, so that Tom is no longer president of any road, only one of the directors. The honored Thomas L. Johnson is looking toward Columbus, the governmental seat of Ohio. He undoubtedly thinks he is able to trip McKinley out of his chair next fall.

If the workingmen and farmers of Ohio would vote for their own interest, they could defeat both of their hypocritical friends with such a man as General Meyer of Cleveland.

But I almost forgot the real cause of this writing. We have, here in Cleveland, formed a Populist club, called the Danish American Populist Club. It held a meeting last Saturday evening which I had the honor of attending. The people assembled showed great enthusiasm. The Danish population of Cleveland has formerly, in politics, been almost solidly Republican, but are now People's party voters.

I shall try to get some subscribers for the Voice by the time I shall renew my own subscription.
Yours truly,
A. PETERSON.

It seems that the natives of interior Alaska are making grievous complaints to Uncle Sam over the loss of two white sea lions stolen from them by a pirate sealer, and sold to the Lemen Bros. Circus. Uncle Sam should see justice done them and have the white sea lions returned as the natives considered them sacred and worshiped them like the Chinese do their graven images.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

County Correspondence.

Anson.

At a spelling school recently held at the Mystic Valley school house, three little girls sang the following song, which the teacher had composed for the occasion:

Oh we're a happy trio,
Of the Mystic Valley school.
The merry, merry trio
With wisdom for our rule;
In ciphering and spelling
We're not the very best,
But teacher says that after 'while
We'll put you to the test.

Chorus:—
Oh the happy trio,
Of the Mystic Valley school.
The merry, merry trio,
With wisdom for our rule;
You may beat us spelling
And in the ciphering match
But for our singing and good looks
You wouldn't make a patch.

There's Silver Creek so very great,
For learning and for fame,
With ciphering and spelling
Immortalize their name;
And with their Honor so reason'd,
With all the schools do vie,
And to be beaten, oh no, no!
They'd much the rather die.

Chorus:—
Now there's Geneva so romantic,
Who sit up half the night,
To practice for the matches
Of spelling and the like,
We know you have your Sir Edmunds,
And that renowned Ray,
But after we have practiced up,
Oh then—just get away.

Chorus:—
Another school not far away
Presents itself to view,
With all its many Andersons
And Demuths not a few.
The name of this illustrious school
They call it Pleasant Hill,
But if you've come to spell us down
Well, perhaps you'll fill the bill.

Chorus:—
Now there's prophetic Shiloh,
With its ancient Levi tribe,
Who on the aged record
Have their bright name inscribed.
But when we read our mystic veil
And meet you face to face,
You'll know you're not the only ones
Of that well favored race.

Chorus:—
You college folks of Conway Springs,
We greet you with our words,
We know you have professors
And Granes and other birds;
And you may have learning, too,
In science and in art,
But if you've come to spell us down
We'll try to do our part.

Chorus:—
Our number it is very small,
We're only just sixteen,
But when our teens we've got beyond
We'll do much more I ween,
You larger schools we welcome you,
We're very glad you came,
And whoever the laurels win
You're welcome just the same.

Chorus:—
The foundation is laid for the
Baptist church at Anson.

If nothing happens from this on there will be an abundance of fruit in this part of the county.

Wheat and rye on the uplands are not much damaged by the frosts.

Quarterly meeting will be next Saturday and Sunday at Greencastle.

J. C. Beattie wants to buy more land now. It's another boy.

QUEER PEOPLE.

Jerry's Anti-Option Vote.

There has been comment upon Mr. Simpson's vote against the anti-option bill. In reply to a letter of inquiry upon the subject he has written the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 18, 1893.
Mr. J. A. Stolls, Merilla, Kans.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of March 12th with enclosed clipping received. Will say in reply that I have not time to reply to all the lies that appear in the Republican papers. If I attempted it, my time would be wholly taken up, and then I wouldn't get around to all of them.

Now, in regard to my vote against the anti-option bill, I have no explanations to make to the Republican party. I voted against the bill because I believe it was very bad legislation. It was not a bill to prevent dealing in futures, but in every respect a bill to enable a few rich capitalists to get together and control the grain markets of this country. I firmly believe if the bill had passed that it would come back to have cursed every man that voted for it; it would have worked great injury to the farmers, because it would have enabled the miller's combine in this country to have built one of the greatest trusts that ever had been formed in a country.

The trouble with the farmers is they have been used too long and too many times as the cat paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire by the monopolists. This was another attempt on their part.

I am willing to stand by my vote on that bill, knowing, as I do, that in the future, when truth gets a hearing, I will be fully vindicated.

It is a little singular that these people who talk about selling out to Wall street were the only ones represented here by a lobby. There was plenty of money to carry the bill, but none for its defeat. Yours truly,
JERRY SIMPSON.

Alfalfa, Cane seed and Millet at Frantz Bros. Hardware store.

Jacob Rath & Son are agents for the Farmer's Alliance Insurance Co. for the west fourteen townships of the county and will insure all kinds of farm property—buildings, stock, grain and growing crops. They will be in Milton and Milan Mondays; Millerton and Mayfield Tuesdays; Riverdale and Wellington at Alliance Exchange, Wednesdays; Anson and Wellington, Thursdays; Ewell, Fridays; Argonia and Conway Springs Saturdays. 33ml

County Clippings.

Mulvane Record.

A. H. Limerick, secretary of the Winfield Chautauqua, was in Mulvane last Saturday p. m. working in the interest of the Assembly, which will meet June 21st this year. The attractions this year will be equal to those of any former year and mostly new men will be employed. Make your arrangements to go and stay during the entire session.

Geo. Muller sold sixteen three-year old steers and five two-year old steers to Adam Hufbauer. The three-year olds averaged 1,533 pounds and the two-year olds averaged better according to age. Price, five cents per pound. They were shipped Wednesday. This is said to be the best lot of steers of that age ever shipped from Mulvane. Muller raised them and the corn that fattened them. There is always money in good stock.

South Haven News Era.

The fruit is somewhat injured by the late freeze, but we believe there will still be an abundance to supply all demands. A good fruit year in this country means an outright waste of more fruit than is consumed or cared for, which doesn't benefit anybody and is not to be desired this year, especially, when a visitation of cholera to this country is possible.

After the freeze of week before last, some pieces of wheat showed up very yellow in spots, and the blades seemed to be dead. There was a difference of opinion as to the cause and also as to the extent of the damage done, some thinking the damage was permanent. The latter view, however, we are happy to say, was entirely wrong, the yellow blades having entirely disappeared. What we want now is a good rain and this country will blossom as the rose.

Oxford Mocking Bird.

H. A. Lanier had a horse stolen Monday night. Wednesday he notified the O. H. T. D. A. and the are out on the hunt of the thief, but with what success we have not yet learned at this writing.

The firm of Sherburn & Son, Meriville shipped two car loads of hogs to Kansas City last Sunday. Jap Sammeriville went up to the city with them, returning Tuesday. He reports plenty of rain up there and that the wheat is not so badly hurt as around Oxford.

We hear considerable complaint in regard to the fruit being badly damaged by the late frost. It seems to have been worse in some places than others. Several farmers have told us that their fruit was not hurt yet, that is, that they could tell, while others living near them stated that theirs was almost all entirely killed.

Belle Plaine News.

In conversation with Col. H. C. St. Clair this week he informed us that he had received a letter from Hoke Smith only a few days ago and he stated that the Strip would be opened to settlement just as soon as the allotments could be made. The Indians are giving some trouble over it.

Caldwell News.

Sam Sawyer departed last week for California, where he will join his family in their future home. Sam was one of the old landmarks of Caldwell and a familiar figure on our streets.

On Monday C. M. Johnston, one of our most prominent farmers and who is well known as a raiser of very fine cattle, made a shipment of fifty-three head of mixed cattle, consisting mostly of fine short horn Herefords, to Kansas City. We saw them in town before they were shipped and they were as pretty as sight, in live stock as one could wish to see, fat, sleek and suggestive of tender steaks and juicy roasts.

Conway Springs Star.

It has been predicted that if we do not get rain inside of ten days, the wheat crop will not be so good as the prospect now promises. Don't get scared yet. There will be plenty of wheat.

The high-toned class of people at Wellington do not think half so much of that good old song, "Home, Sweet Home" since Remenyi gave his concert at that place, and those who heard him feel mighty stuck up.

Some of the farmers claim their fruit was all killed by the freeze while others claim theirs was not damaged to any great extent. If half the bloom on the trees should fall off and the rest remain the trees would still be well loaded. The prospects are that there will be plenty of fruit in this part of the county, if some of it is damaged.

Argonia Clipper.

The dry weather is now affecting the wheat very seriously. Some of our farmers are still hopeful, while others are despondent. From the best information we have, we judge that if rain comes in a few days and the weather continues favorable, there will be about half a crop in this locality.

Mrs. Frances Webster, mother of Mrs. Isaac Cookman, died at the latter's home in this city last Saturday evening of old age. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church Monday afternoon, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. W. McLaughlin.

Wanted—a purchaser for a good second hand Thresher. It is no old trap.
HUBBARD & GEORGE

I have a full line of Paints ready mixed, Paste and White Leads, Graining Colors, etc. If you want to buy the best goods for the least money, come to see me.
A. G. HALTIWANGER.